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FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

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THE war, at the beginning of the preſent century, had for its object on the part of the allies, the preſervation of the balance of Europe. For it was apprehended, that ſhould the Duke of Anjou, grandſon of Louis XIV. be placed on the throne of Spain, it would be ſo vaſt an acceſſion of force to the Houſe of Bourbon, as would enable it to overthrow the liberties of all the neighbouring States.

"How happy would it be for mankind, if the ſpirit of politics had but its reaſonable fears; or that the paſſions concealing themſelves under its maſk did not oftentimes affect falſe tenours, in order to find a pretext to ſacrifice all to its caprice! Never had alarms leſs foundation than thoſe of the allies. If the union of France and Spain was an unhappineſs for them, why did they bind the knots cloſer by their threats? If Philip V. had inherited, without oppoſition, the provinces of Charles II. we ſhould not have ſeen the French in the fortreſſes of the Low Countries, nor in the ports of the Spaniſh Indies. The two nations, perceiving leſs the neceſſity of being united, would, from thence, have conducted themſelves according to their ancient intereſts. Louis XIV. of an age now advanced, had not that ardour which inſpires the love of war; he had experienced that in making efforts to augment his power, he had in effect reduced it. He knew too well the weakneſs of the dominions of his grandſon, to give himſelf up to the projects of a vaſt ambition. In ſpite of that aſcendant which Louis might have had over Philip V. Europe had nothing to fear for the preſent moment, and ſhe might be well aſſured, that ſhe would not find in their ſucceſſors thoſe ſentiments of mutual friendſhip and regard, which ſhe dreaded, nor that union which had reigned amongſt the heirs of Charles V. and of Ferdinand I.

By the very ſituation of their poſſeſſions, the two branches of the Houſe of Auſtria could not aggrandiſe themſelves, the one at the expence of the other; every ſource of diviſion was taken away; and the cloſeſt alliance could only make them to be reſpected by their enemies. It was not the ſame with regard to the two branches of the Houſe of Bourbon. Their neighbourhood on the ſide of the Pyranees, and ſtill more on the ſide of the Low Countries, muſt have expoſed them to frequent debates and continual ſuſpicions. Bounded, the one by the other, and, of conſequence, not having the ſame intereſts, they could not have been long friends, or France would have abandoned the projects of ambition which had been objected to her, and with which her neighbours were ſo groundleſsly alarmed. In the one and the other caſe, the raiſing the Duke of Anjou to the throne of Spain, would have become uſeleſs to the aggrandiſement of France. The United Provinces had no need of a barrier; their commerce, and that of England, was in ſafety; and the empire preſerved all its rights and its independence, if the French had conſented not to trouble their neighbours any more. In ſuppoſing, on the contrary, a paſſion to extend themſelves, and to make conqueſts, Spain muſt neceſſarily have taken up the ſame line of policy which ſhe had purſued under the Auſtrian Princes, and muſt have connected herſelf as cloſely as ever with the States General, England and the Empire.

In demanding for the Emperor the dominions which the Spaniards poſſeſſed in the Low Countries, and in Italy, the allies, it is true, would have aggrandiſed the power of the court of Vienna, but they would have augmented ſtill more conſiderably the power of France. If the Spaniſh monarchy had not ſuffered any diſmemberment, her firſt object always would have been to recover that which ſhe had loſt ſince the peace of the Pyranees. In ſuffering, on the contrary, Italy and the Low Countries to fall from her hands, it behoved her to forget her old diſgraces, and to be occupied with the new. It was proper that ſhe ſhould conſider as her enemies the court of Vienna, England and the United Provinces, who had diſpoiled her. It was requiſite, as a neceſſary conſequence, to throw herſelf into the arms of France. From thence theſe two powers would have the ſame enemies, and the ſame intereſts, and France would poſſeſs, in ſome ſort, all the ſtrength which the allies have not been able to take from the court of Madrid. Let it be examined attentively, if it was not really to ſerve Spain, to limit her to itſelf; and to take away from her the foreign poſſeſſions, which had been a principal cauſe of her decline. Let it alſo be examined attentively, if it was in reality to augment the ſtrength of the court of Vienna, to give it Italy and the Low Countries. Shall we always believe that the power of a ſtate depends on the poſſeſſion of a province more or leſs? When once it poſſeſſes a certain extent of territory, to what purpoſe ſerve thoſe provinces ſcattered on the one ſide and on the other, and which cannot mutually aſſiſt each other? It is to multiply frontiers, enemies, affairs, and embarraſſments.

If they had ſet off from this point of view in the negotiations which were carried at the Hague, they would have ſpared to Europe one of the moſt cruel wars with which ſhe had been afflicted. But an unjuſt hatred blinded all minds; a ſort of routine took the place of policy; and all the world trembled for the ruin of a ſyſtem of balance, of which there was not one perſon that had any juſt idea. They believed that this balance ought to be eſtabliſhed on an equality of power between the houſe of Bourbon and the houſe of Auſtria, and that all would be loſt if the one took an aſcendent too conſiderable over the other; but this was a falſe principle. A thouſand examples prove, that men are not friends from being of the ſame blood; an houſe may then acquire kingdoms for her princes, and not be more formidable to Europe. It is ſtill further evident, that the dominant power may bring itſelf down; the rival power may decline; both may ruin themſelves at once, or ſucceſſively, and take the place the one of the other, and not in the mean time cauſe it to follow, that the liberty of other ſtates ſhall be expoſed to any danger; there will reſult from this only new intereſts, new alliances, and new ties. Shall we fear that there will be a great power, and that there will not, at the ſame time, ſpring up a rival power? It would be a fear the moſt ridiculous." Theſe have been the reaſonings of an able French writer; * and Mrs. Macauley, and Engliſh lady, reflecting on this ſubject, tells us, "that England was engaged in war for the idle pretence of fixing a balance of power, which in all probability would have been better ſettled if ſhe had never interfered. †"

France, in this war, had neither the Miniſters nor Generals which had been heretofore the ſoul of her ſucceſs; ſince the peace of Ryſwick, ſhe had not eſtabliſhed any order in her finances; her people were exhauſted, and ſhe could not count much upon the allies which ſhe had made to defend the rights of Philip V. It was evident that Portugal, the natural ally of France, while Spain belonged to a Prince of the Houſe of Auſtria, would become that of England and the United States, from the advancement of the Duke of Anjou to the throne. France, for many years before, was not ſo cloſely united to Sweden as ſhe had been, and beſides, the troubles which threatened the north did not permit her to afford any aſſiſtance.

No one is ignorant of the loſſes of Louis XIV. in this war; they were ſuch, that he ſaw himſelf obliged to ſeek peace on the moſt ſevere conditions, which were nevertheleſs refuſed, and ſcarcely did the miniſters conſent to make one ſacrifice, when new pretenſions were advanced. "The more I evidence, ſays that monarch in a letter which he writ to the governors of the provinces of his kingdoms, a readineſs and deſire to diſſipate the apprehenſions which my enemies affect to entertain of my power and my deſigns, the more do they multiply their pretenſions; ſo that now, by the progreſs of new demands to the firſt, they have equally given me to ſee that their intention is only to extend themſelves at the expence of my crown, the ſtates neighbouring to France, and to open an eaſy view to penetrate into the interior of my kingdoms, as long as it ſhall be convient for their intereſts to commence a new war. That which I claim and would be willing to accompliſh, would not be yielded, even when I ſhould have conſented to all the propoſitions which they have made; for they fix at two months, the time in which I ought, on my part, to execute the treaty, and during this interval they pretend to oblige me to give up thoſe places which they demand of me in the Low Countries, and in Alſace, and to raiſe thoſe of which they demand the demolition. They refuſe, on their part, to lay themſelves under any obligation, but ſimply to ceaſe hoſtilities until the firſt of Auguſt, reſerving the liberty of acting then by the force of arms, if my grandſon, the King of Spain, ſhall perſiſt in his reſolution to defend the crown which God has given him, and to periſh rather than abandon a faithful people, who, for nine years, have acknowledged him their lawful King. A ſuſpenſion of this nature, more dangerous than war, would throw peace at a diſtance, rather than advance the concluſion of it; for it would be not only neceſſary to continue the ſame expence for the ſupport of my armies, but the time of the ſuſpenſion being ſuſpired, my enemies would attack me with the new advantages which they had drawn from the places where myſelf had introduced them, at the ſame time that I had demoliſhed thoſe which ſerve for ramparts to ſome of my frontier provinces. I paſs over in ſilence the inſinuations which they have made to me, to join my troops to thoſe of the league to force my grandſon to deſcend from his throne, if he does not conſent voluntarily to live from this time without poſſeſſions, and to reduce himſelf ſimply to the ſituation of a private perſon." When we conſider theſe circumſtances of the Monarch, and the ſpirit of the allies, of which England was the chief, we muſt be ſenſible, notwithſtanding our antient prejudice in her favour, that the Britiſh nation has been at all times like the animals, and eſpecially the maſtiffs of her iſland, fierce and untractable in temper; warlike indeed, but never ſatisfied in exulting over a vanquiſhed enemy. It is not neceſſary to be a Frenchman, ſays a writer of that nation;* it is ſufficient to be a man, to feel indignation for that fierce policy; and long ago there was not one perſon in Holland who had not had a ſoul generous enough to condemn it."

It was not until after many propoſitions and fruitleſs negotiations on the part of France, that peace was finally concluded at Utrecht, April 13, 1713. A deſtructive war was thus finally compoſed, not owing to any moderation on the part of the allies, but to a change in the miniſtry of England. The Dutcheſs of Marlborough, by ſome unguarded word, had loſt the favour of her miſtreſs Queen Anne, and the Lady Maſham, by ſome other word expreſſed in a different way, had happened to pleaſe her. It is enough to make one deſpiſe the world, and to ſet down knowledge and ability, and even virtue, as empty names, when we conſider that things are ſo conſtituted, that it may be in the power of the ſelf love and caprice of one human mind to give peace or war to ten nations.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Ab. Mab.*

† *Lett. to doc. Wil.*

IN CONGRESS, January 13, 1780.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the Executive Authorities of the ſeveral States to tranſmit, with all poſſible expedition, to General Waſhington, the names and rank of all officers, and the number of privates belonging to the enemy, held as priſoners of war within their reſpective States, and the places they are at, in order that they may be included in the general exchange, ſhould a cartel be agreed to between the Commanders in Chief of the American and Britiſh armies.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Board of War, relative to priſoners, and thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

MANY inconveniencies attending the preſent management of priſoners of war, and great diſſatisfaction having ariſen from the mode of exchanging them heretofore uſed, from the partialities inevitably attending the ſame, while conducted under various directions by divers Commiſſaries independent of each other; and ſufficient proviſion not being made for their ſecurity, in many caſes frequently occurring:

Reſolved, That all priſoners of war, whether captivated by the army or navy of the United States, or by the ſubjects, troops, or ſhips of any particular State, ſhall be delivered into the care and cuſtody of the Commiſſary General of Priſoners, his Deputies or Aſſiſtants, and be deemed and treated in all reſpects as priſoners of war to the United States.

That it be earneſtly recommended to the governments of the reſpective States, that they make no exchanges of priſoners, to the intent that all exchanges may be made through the Commiſſary-General of Priſoners, by direction of Congreſs or the Commander in Chief, or Board of Admiralty: And when priſoners are taken by the particular ſubjects, troops or veſſels of any State, not in the ſervice of the United States, or by private ſhips or veſſels of war fitted out in any particular State, theſe ſhall be firſt exchanged, ſo far as is neceſſary, for the ſubjects or inhabitants of the ſame State, taken by the ſubjects, adherents, ſhips or veſſels of the enemy, and the overplus, if any, ſhall go towards redeeming the priſoners in the hands of the enemy, without regard to their being ſubjects or inhabitants of any particular State.

That all maſters or commanders of private ſhips or veſſels of war ſhall take the utmoſt care to bring into port all priſoners captivated by them. And if from neceſſity

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Pege.*]

The FORCE *of* CONSCIENCE. *A Moral Tale.*

AT the concluſion of the war between the Imperialiſts and Turks, the beginning of the preſent century, Count Bertrimelli, a noble Venetian, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf under the great Prince Eugene, retired to his own country, where he ſhortly after married a lady of great beauty, rank and fortune, whoſe excellent qualities only ſerved to make her loſs felt with the greater ſeverity, as ſhe died ſoon after the birth of her firſt child. This ſtroke plunged the Count into a ſcene of the deepeſt diſtreſs, and threw him at length into a diſorder of the nervous kind, which put a period to his life before his little ſon Rinaldo was three years old.

The Count had been accompanied in all his campaigns againſt the Ottomans by Lodovico, his brother, whom he loved with great affection; at their return to Venice this gentleman had privately married a woman of low birth, a circumſtance which he had carefully concealed from the Count, who left him ſole executor and guardian of his child. Lodovico, though naturally good tempered, was eaſily influenced by deſigning people, and infected with the vice of gaming. His own patrimony he had diſſipated ſoon after his marriage, and a little eſtate which fell to him by the death of the Count was hardly ſufficient to diſcharge the demands of his creditors, which were exceedingly numerous from his own attachment to play and the extravagance of his wife.

Upon his undertaking the management of young Rinaldo's fortune, he had two children, and, the title and eſtate falling to him on the deceaſe of his nephew, his wife began to entertain thoughts of a very inhuman nature againſt the young nobleman, who improved in mind and perſon to ſuch an uncommon degree, that, before he was four years of age, he was the admiration of all who ſaw him. The family of Lodovico ſtill increaſed, and his lady, who conſtantly wiſhed for the death of Rinaldo, determined to bring that deſirable circumſtance about at all events. She had often diſtantly hinted her intention to her huſband, who at firſt ſtarted with horror at the deſign, but was at length, from the dazzling proſpect of enriching himſelf and his children, prevailed on to form a plan for taking off the innocent youth.

A negroe ſlave, who had long ſerved them with great fidelity, was pitched upon to execute the dreadful purpoſe of this barbarous couple. Rinaldo had, ever ſince the death of his father, during the ſummer months, been left at a country-ſeat belonging to the Count on the continent near Padua, with a few of his uncle's domeſtics; and that retirement was thought a fit place for the accompliſhment of their intention. As they wiſhed the circumſtance to paſs without ſuſpicion, they continued at Venice, after giving the ſlave full inſtructions how to proceed. This inſtrument of cruelty, on his arrival at the Caſtle, produced directions from Lodovico for taking Rinaldo to Venice; on the road, he attempted to ſtrangle him, but the cries, the innocence, and weakneſs of the child, all conſpired to melt the aſſaſſin into compaſſion, and he found it impoſſible to perſevere in what he had undertaken. Terrified however with the thoughts of being puniſhed by Lodovico, he determined to conceal the infant, and pretend he had ſtrictly executed his commiſſion. He therefore proceeded to Verona, where he left the child with the wife of a peaſant, whom he had known many years, giving her a few ſequins, and promiſing to ſend her a conſtant ſupply; he then returned with the utmoſt expedition to Venice, and declared to his unfeeling employers he had drowned the child in the river.

Lodovico was petrified with horror at the news. His wife, however, endeavoured to rally him out of his apprehenſions, and, for ſome time, their ſcheme ſeemed to be attended with the moſt proſperous conſequences, as the report of Rinaldo's dying in convulſions was not contradicted, and the title and eſtate deſcended to his uncle without oppoſition: But the reflections of Lodovico upon the inhuman ſteps he had taken continually produced the moſt acute ſenſations, and ſtrongly illuſtrated that beautiful picture of a guilty conſcience drawn by the Roman Satyriſt:

Extemplo quodcunque malo committitur, ipſi
Diſplicet authori. Prima eſt hæc ultio, quod, ſe
Judice, nemo nocens abſolvitur, improba quamvis,
Gratia fallacis Prætoris vicerit urnam.—

He that commits a ſin ſhall quickly find
The preſſing guilt lie heavy on his mind;
Tho' bribes or favour ſhould aſſert his cauſe,
Pronounce him guiltleſs, and elude the laws;
None quits himſelf: His own impartial thought
Will damn, and conſcience will record the fault.—

He continued thus unhappy in the midſt of affluence for ſome years, when his Lady was accidentally overturned in her carriage near Padua, and, beſides breaking her arm, received ſo violent a contuſion on the head, that notwithſtanding all the aſſiſtance of the ſurgical art, ſhe died a few weeks after, in the utmoſt agonies, calling upon Heaven to forgive her for the murder of the innocent Rinaldo.

At this period Lodovico's eldeſt ſon Ferdinand and his daughter Angelica, a moſt accompliſhed girl, having been left a Venice, were prevailed on, in the abſence of their parents, to accompany one of their friends on a party of pleaſure in a felucca, down the Gulph of Venice to St. Marino, when a huricane ariſing, they were driven out to ſea, and, notwithſtanding all poſſible inquiry was made, no tidings could be obtained of them.

The news of this diſaſter was received by Lodovico, during the preparations for his Lady's funeral. Overwhelmed with grief, he could not help confeſſing the juſtice of Providence in the accumulation of his misfortunes, and deprecated Heaven to terminate them in the ſpeedieſt manner. His houſe was filled with mourning, and his hours were paſſed in ſorrow and remorſe. Corbaccio, the Negroe, one day meeting his maſter accidentally in the garden, Lodovico flew upon him, in a paroxyſm of rage: 'It is to thee, thou curſed wretch,' cried he, 'that I owe all my miſeries. I can bear them no longer, and will this inſtant put an end to thy hated life and my own.' The poor wretch, perceiving his maſter's ſword at his breaſt, intreated to be heard a few moments, and candidly related the whole of his proceedings with reſpect to Rinaldo.

The Count could hardly give credit to the tale. He made the Negroe repeat it ſeveral times, and experienced, in the recital, ſenſations he had long been a ſtranger to. He took the fellow by the hand, and thanked him a thouſand times for his conduct: 'Fly directly, ſaid he, to Verona, take my purſe, and bring me a convincing proof of what you have aſſerted; which has thrown ſuch a gleam of comfort on my mind, that for the preſent I have forgot all my calamities.'

The ſlave proceeded with the utmoſt expedition to the cottage where he had left the young nobleman, but to his great mortification found that the peaſant and his wife were removed from their habitation in conſequence of the oppreſſion of their landlord, and were gone to reſide in the Duchy of Parma.

Corbaccio, unwilling to return to his maſter, without bearing the wiſhed-for intelligence, continued his journey to the laſt-mentioned place, and after the ſtricteſt enquiry only diſcovered that a countryman, who anſwered his deſcription, had been ſeen there ſome time before. With a heavy heart the black turned his face towards Padua; but, before he had proceeded many miles, overtook a company of travellers on the road, among whom he ſoon recollected his old acquaintance. After expreſſing his joy at the circumſtance, he eagerly inquired after Antonio, (for that was the name the Negroe had given the young Count when he left him in the cottage) the fellow appeared a good deal confuſed upon this occaſion, which redoubling the anxiety of Corbaccio, he put ſome money into the peaſant's hand, and intreated him to conceal nothing, as a matter of the utmoſt conſequence depended on his information. The latter at length confeſſed that, the Negroe not keeping his word in ſupplying him and his wife at particular periods with a ſmall ſum of money which he had promiſed to do, they had conſented to let Antonio at the age of ſeven years go into the ſervice of Lord Walſingham, an Engliſh Nobleman, who was ſtruck with his behaviour, on ſeeing him bring poultry and other things into the Hotel where he lodged in Verona.

Corbaccio, accompanied by the countryman, proceeded to Padua, where Lodovico was acquainted with the above particulars, which proved ſome relief to his diſtracted mind. He diſpatched an expreſs to London to the Nobleman in whoſe ſervice his Rinaldo had engaged, and was not a little chagrined to find Lord Walſingham had been dead ſome time, and that no one knew what was become of the Italian youth who had been brought up in his family. Lodovico's melancholy only met with a ſlight palliation from all he could collect relating to Rinaldo. The loſs of his wife, and more particularly his children, which he looked on as ſtriking proofs of the vengeance of Heaven, afflicted him in ſuch a manner, that he determined, as ſoon as the youngeſt and only child he had then left arrived at years of diſcretion, to make his eſtate over to him and retire to a Convent.

Eighteen months had elapſed from the time Ferdinand and Angelica had been miſſing, when letters came to Venice that they were ſafely arrived at Naples, after having been taken by a Mooriſh chebec and carried into Algiers. This intelligence rouſed Lodovico from his deſpondency, and the ſight of his children ſoon after produced ſuch a tumult in his boſom, that he was hardly able to ſupport it. Your pardon, Sir, ſaid Ferdinand, throwing himſelf at his father's feet, for the indiſcretion I was guility of, in taking my ſiſter on our little party in your abſence; we have paid dear for the expedition; the ſecond day after leaving Venice, a ſtorm aroſe which drove us on the coaſt of Turky, where we were ſuddenly boarded by the crew of a corſair; reſiſtance was in vain, and, though I offered a conſiderable ſum for my ſiſter's ranſom, the Mooriſh Captain refuſed it, but ſteered his courſe for Algiers, from whence I repeatedly wrote an account of our ſituation to you, but underſtood ſome time after the letters miſcarried. I was diſpoſed of to a Jew, but my ſiſter was kept by the Captain, who, being ſtruck with her beauty, intended her for his Seraglio; avarice however overcame his paſſion, and a worthy young Gentleman, Secretary to the Engliſh Envoy there, hearing our ſtory, generouſly paid him the price he aſked for her releaſe; thus preſerving her from violation, and ſoon after obtained my liberty. 'O Sir, ſaid Angelica, he is the beſt of men, the obligations we owe him are inexpreſſible; we have prevailed on him to accompany us to Venice, and he waits below to pay his reſpects to my dear father.' 'Let me ſee him, ſaid Lodovico, and thank him as I ought for your preſervation.'

The Secretary was directly introduced, when the old Count took him in his arms and tenderly embraced him. In the courſe of the converſation, hearing the ſtranger called by the name of Walſingham, Lodovico was alarmed; he eyed the youth with great eagerneſs, and fancied he ſaw the image of his brother, the deceaſed Count Bertrimelli. Are you an Engliſhman, Sir, ſaid Lodovico? Not abſolutely, my Lord, returned the other, only by adoption; I was born in Italy, and carried from thence very young.—By Lord Walſingham ſaid the Count eagerly. Yes, my Lord!—It is he! It is Rinaldo, cried the Nobleman; and fell ſpeechleſs on the floor. The family was immediately alarmed, and when Lodovico recovered he loaded his kinſman with careſſes, and related the whole ſtory of his treatment with the utmoſt candour. The old peaſant preſſed to ſee his dear child, as he called Rinaldo, and knew him inſtantly from a ſcar he had received on his forehead, on being attacked in his childhood by a wolf. Nothing was known now in Lodovico's palace but joy and feſtivity; which was increaſed ſome weeks after by a marriage which took place between Angelica and her deliverer. Lodovico's wiſhes being intirely accompliſhed (having reſigned his poſſeſſions to Rinaldo, and divided his perſonal eſtate between his ſons) he retired to a Convent, where he paſſed the winter of his days in the utmoſt tranquility.

JUSTICE *the principal Band of* HUMAN SOCIETY.

To ſend the injur'd unredreſs'd away,
How great ſoe'er the offender, and the wrong'd
Howe'er obſcure, is wicked—weak and vile.

SMOLLET'S REGICIDE.

AMONG the great virtues on which the ancients and moderns have written, diſcourſed and harangued, none has been preferred to juſtice, or more accurately diſcuſſed. It is confeſſedly the moſt extenſive, and therefore more immediately embraces and comprehends the other virtues. Indeed it is difficult to form a diſtinct idea of any one virtue excluſive of others, but impoſſible to conceive juſtice abſtracted from all or any of the reſt. He cannot be juſt to himſelf, who derives diſeaſes and infirmities from his intemperance; he cannot be juſt to his friends, his family, his wife and his children, who neglects the wiſeſt means of relieving them, and whoſe want of prudence expoſes the weak and the helpleſs to penury and wretchedneſs: Nor can that man be juſt to his King, and to his country, who wants true fortitude to defend himſelf againſt lawleſs oppreſſions and inſolent invaſions. That noble heroiſm, that patriot ſpirit, which warmed the great men of old times, which humbled tyrants, eſtabliſhed commonwealths, and defended the liberties they had founded, was but a nobler ſpecies of juſtice, a more exalted love of virtue, which aimed alike at the happineſs of all. Thus juſtice comprehends a ſyſtem of duty, eminently diſtinguiſhed by the name of the ſocial virtue, being that band of ſociety, and tye of friendſhip, by which the hearts of individuals are knit together, and ſtates are connected and ſupported.

The two great rules of juſtice are, firſt, to give every man his own; ſecondly, not to injure another. The former relates more immediately to commerce and the intercourſe of men in their ordinary dealings, and comprehends all thoſe duties which reſult from their wants, their neceſſities, and claims, from each other. The latter is ſtill more extenſive, and by prohibiting all injuſtice, relates almoſt to every action of man. Without the practice of this rule, life would be expoſed to perpetual dangers, property would be inſecure, and reputation and fame lie at the mercy of every maſked pirate and retailer of ſcandal. It is this rule which cements the different parts of government, and inforces the obligation of the ſubject to obey the lawful magiſtrate; and of the magiſtrate to conſult the happineſs of the ſubject: For, without theſe reciprocal tyes, government would degenerate into anarchy, and men into brutes.

Hiſtory abounds with examples of the ſevereſt juſtice inflicted on thoſe who endeavoured to deceive the needy, and increaſe the load of thoſe already too much depreſſed by the weighty hand of unrelenting poverty. Ibrahim, Dey of Algiers, deſirous of diſtinguiſhing the beginning of his reign with an act of juſtice that ſhould ſtrike a terror into the breaſt of oppreſſion, and procure him the thanks of all who were friends to ſociety, and enemies to juſtice. Accordingly he diſguiſed himſelf in the habit of a ſlave, and attended by his friend in a ſimilar habit, he left his palace early in the morning to viſit the ſtreets of his metropolis, and inſpect into the behaviour of thoſe who ſold the neceſſaries of life to the inhabitants. They firſt viſited a ſmall ſhop, whoſe owner Ibrahim ſuſpected of unfair dealings. They told him that their maſter ſent them out to work in the country, where they were kept ſhort of proviſions, and that they wanted ſome rice and raiſins to make a diſh after the manner of their country, intending to have it dreſſed at a tavern, and crown the repaſt with a chearful glaſs; at the ſame time deſiring him not to mention the tranſaction, leſt their maſter ſhould hear of it; for, ſhould it reach his ears, they ſhould pay dearly for ſtopping ſo long in town. The dealer aſſured them they might be very eaſy in that particular; but took care to ſell them the rice and raiſins much above the rates at which they were appointed by the government to be ſold; imagining that there could be no danger in impoſing upon two poor ſlaves.

On his return, the Dey, after laying aſide his diſguiſe, and putting on his proper dreſs, ſeated himſelf upon the throne of juſtice. Soon after the perſon who had attended him in the habit of a ſlave approached the throne, and laid a complaint againſt the dealer for ſelling him the rice and raiſins at an illegal rate. An Officer was immediately diſpatched for the Moor, who denied the fact before the Dey, and accuſed the ſlave of a deſign to cheat him of his goods. He ſaid he had ſold the rice and raiſins at the eſtabliſhed price; and that the ſlave after procuring his commodities had now ſummoned him before the Dey, in order, if poſſible, to procure a ſentence againſt him, that he might have his money returned. Though the Dey well knew, that all the Moor had ſaid was abſolutely falſe, yet not chuſing to declare that he himſelf had been preſent at the tranſaction, he ordered the Moor not to depart the Court till farther orders. In the mean time he cauſed proclamation to be made in different parts of the city, particularly in thoſe near which the Moor reſided, that if any perſon, whether Turk, Moor, Chriſtian or Jew, had any complaint againſt ſuch a dealer, he ſhould immediately repair to the paſace, and accuſe him before the Dey. It was not long before ſeveral appeared and preferred complaints againſt him for extortion. The Dey demanded how he dared to aſſert a falſity in his preſence; and immediately ordered him five hundred baſtinadoes on the ſoles of his feet, and fined him five hundred piaſters for defiling the Court of Juſtice with a lie. This was however only the prelude to his puniſhment; for as ſoon as he was convicted of having made it his buſineſs of cheating the poor and indigent, he was condemned to be hanged as an example to deter others from the ſame cruel and deſtructive practices.

The Character of a Prime Miniſter.

DIſſimulation and ſecrecy are the great hinges which direct the conduct of a Miniſter. He varies his humour and temper according to his views, and thus avoids the penetration of others, and prevents his ſecrets from eſcaping him through paſſion or weakneſs. He is altogether artificial, and appears exactly what it is his intereſt to appear. When he would conceal a truth, which he is afraid will be diſcovered, he is himſelf the firſt to divulge it. The quarter from which it comes is ſuſpicious, and it is not believed. At other times he affects openneſs, popularity, and candour, that the people may fancy he makes every thing known to them. He is violent and verboſe, to excite others to explain their opinions to him, or to deter them from mentioning what he has no inclination to hear. His ſentiments on the ſame ſubject are ſometimes oppoſite and contradictory, that he may confound his hearers betwixt confidence and diſtruſt. He is patient, at times, in liſtening to the converſation of others, that he may obtain the ſame favour to himſelf. His diſcourſe is in a tone haughty and bold, when he would make a ſtrong impreſſion on thoſe to whom he addreſſes himſelf. Sometimes he ſpeaks firſt, that he may diſcover the intrigues and views of his oppoſers upon the propoſitions he has advanced, and thus be enabled to take his meaſures accordingly. At another meeting he reſerves himſelf to the laſt, that he may be ſure not to loſe his labour: He can then be more exact, having nicely obſerved every thing that may be ſerviceable to his Prince. He knows, perfectly, what to aſk, and what to obtain: He knows how to be clear and expreſſive, or dark and ambiguous. He aſks little, becauſe he is not diſpoſed to grant much; or he aſks a great deal, that he may be ſure of obtaining a little. If he is perſuaded to part with any thing, it is on condition that he may ſhare the advantages of it. He directly or indirectly eſpouſes the intereſt of an Ally, as he finds it has a tendency to advance his power and pretenſions. He talks of nothing but peace and alliances, the public good and tranquility; but in all theſe things he is merely guided by the intereſt of his Sovereign, or his own. Sometimes he reconciles parties at variance; at other times he foſters their animoſity. He terrifies the powerful, and gives courage to the weak. He unites ſeveral feeble intereſts againſt a powerful one, to render

the balance equal. He joins with the former, and they purchaſe his alliance at a dear rate. To men, whom he wiſhes to gain, he points out the honours to which he can advance them; and they ſacrifice to him the public good, and the ſecrets of their parties. Their information he turns to his own advantage, and forgets all his promiſes. All his meaſures are ordered, his ſteps are pointed out, and his leaſt advances preſcribed by the Court; yet he appears as unconſtrained and free, as if his conduct and compliances in every conteſt were purely owing to himſelf. By his agents he ſpreads falſe rumours and reports; and, in gaining the ends, to which his intreagues are directed, he renounces every principle of honour, integrity, and religion. He arms himſelf with reſolution and patience, that he may overcome and fatigue others. He is fortified againſt the moſt tedious delays, the moſt injurious affronts, the moſt cruel ſuſpicions, and the moſt terrifying difficulties. He feigns a ſecret inclination to break off a negociation, when he ardently wiſhes its continuance; and, when he has received orders to break it off, he thinks that his beſt method to effect this end is to preſs its continuance. He takes his meaſures from time, place, and occaſion, his own ſtrength or weakneſs, the genius of the people he treats with, and the particular temper and character of its Miniſters. All his maxims, deſigns and policy, tend to prevent his being deceived, and to deceive others.

F I S H - K I L L, January 27.

We learn that Captain Lockwood, laſt week, with a few continental troops, and ſome militia, made an excurſion to Morriſſania, ten miles from the city of New-York, and ſurpriſed and took twenty priſoners, of Bearmore's corps, among whom was their new advanced partizan Colonel Hatfield----they were in Mrs. Morris's houſe, and refuſed to ſurrender until it was ſet on fire; it is ſaid the Major and four others were conſumed in the flames. We alſo learn that ſome of the militia, though ordered off by Captain Lockwood, were too tardy, and by their delay, about forty of them were taken by the enemy's light-horſe.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 2.

By various accounts from Charleſtown, we hear that the Spaniards have inveſted St. Auguſtine; that General Prevoſt, with his whole army, had left Georgia, to aid that place, but his aſſiſtance came too late; that Penſacola had ſubmitted to the Spaniſh arms. And that the winter had been ſo ſevere in South Carolina, that there had been ice near an inch thick.

*** THE CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY meets on Saturday evening next, the 5th inſtant, at ſix o'clock preciſely, at the Dutch Lutheran School-houſe, in Cherry-Alley.

EDWARD POLE, Secretary.

N. B. The room will be accommodated with a good fire in the ſtove.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

Your re-publiſhing the following piece, taken from a late Boſton paper, will oblige many of your Readers.

To the P R I N T E R.

ANIMATED by the glorious principles of civil and religious liberty, we nobly took up arms, in our own defence, againſt the moſt haughty, and perhaps the moſt powerful, nation in the world; the ſtruggle has already been long, much blood and treaſure have been freely expended, and how we ſhall finally ſucceed, depends much on our virtue. For Heaven's ſake let us not diſgrace the name of Americans, by being baſely guilty ourſelves, of what we ſo juſtly condemn in Britain; and while we declare to all mankind we will ſooner die than ſubmit to her tyranny, let us not adopt the ſame ſyſtem of cruelty ourſelves.—Oppreſſion, I will ever oppoſe, in every nation, in every perſon, and every ſpecies of it,---that we are all guilty of the greateſt injuſtice to ſome of our brethren, and indeed to the moſt defenceleſs of them, I mean briefly to ſhew.---- When we firſt engaged in this unnatural war, for the want of any other ſufficient medium, it became neceſſary to emit bills of credit,---for ſome time, they were freely received, but by reaſon of further emiſſions, together with their local value, &c. depreciation took place, has continued increaſing to the preſent day, and to ſo great a degree, that even the produce of this country, notwithſtanding the uncommon plenty, is with the greateſt difficulty purchaſed, by giving between forty and fifty times what we did formerly; this being premiſed, where is the juſtice of that law which requires the aged and infirm, the widow and the orphan, to receive this depreciated money, dollar for dollar, in payment for an old debt.

It may be ſaid, none but villains offer it; but villains there are, and villains there will forever be, ſo long as ſuch a cruel law exiſts to ſupport them. To my knowledge, many perſons eminent for their patriotiſm in the ſtate, and for their piety in the church, have cruelly availed themſelves of this oppreſſive law, cleared their incumbered farms, raiſed themſelves to opulence, and reduced the unhappy perſons who ſtood their friends in times of difficulty, to the greateſt diſtreſs and beggary: ſuch patriots, and ſuch chriſtians, if they could avoid detection, might, I doubt not, be bribed to ſell their country, like Judas to betray their maſter, and rob and murder the moſt innocent of his followers.

But ſome of our great ſtateſmen (who by the bye are not quite out of debt) tell us, that it is beſt for the whole that ſuch a law ſhould exiſt; that it cannot be repealed, without putting the ſtamp of depreciation on the money; that is in effect to ſay, it is beſt for the States that the moſt defenceleſs part of the community ſhould be ruined, and therefore right. But has not Lord North as conciſe and ſpecious arguments for the ſupport of his plan of ſubjugating us? He could ſay, that though the raiſing of a revenue from America was not quite juſt, yet, as he governs by general laws, it would be beſt for the empire, and therefore right. The plans are equally oppreſſive, and the arguments in ſupport of them equally good. Beſides, the evil they wiſh to avoid has already taken place; depreciation is already ſtamped on the money by general conſent, implicitly by public authority, though I hope not with indelible characters. Have not our legiſlative bodies long ſince raiſed their own wages? increaſed the fees and ſalaries of every civil officer? and why is this done? without doubt on account of the depreciation of the money; and is not this even a public depreciation of it? if our legiſlative bodies, and their dependents, cannot live without making up the depreciation of money to themſelves, by what charm can the aged and infirm be ſupported?

If it is unjuſt that they ſhould take the nominal ſum of their old wages in the preſent money, where is the juſtice that others ſhould be compelled by them to do it? If it is equal to ſilver and gold for the diſtreſſed widow, and unpitied orphan,—pray why not for themſelves? In ſhort, it is high time our legiſlature ſhould try to ſtrengthen their government by conſiſtency and juſtice. War, whether ſucceſsful or not, I know is very expenſive, but is it juſt that the greater part of the weight of it ſhould be laid on the moſt innocent and defenceleſs of the community—that they, and almoſt they alone, whom we are bound by honour and honeſty to protect, ſhould be totally ruined?—It is ſaid taxation will ſoon appreciate the money, and then their grievances will be redreſſed; but how the preſent mode of it amongſt us has the leaſt tendency to effect it, I confeſs I cannot conceive, unleſs draining them of their laſt ſhilling will be a redreſs. The avaricious hawker, who at the commencement of the war had neither character, fortune, education or merit, and with no other capital than a few barrels of rum, has by barter, tranſportation, and concealment of his goods at one time, and cruel extortion from the neceſſitous at another, amaſſed a fortune, leaped, as it were, at once from the barrow to a chariot, ſuch a one I ſay, inſtead of being hunted down as a wild beaſt (as he deſerves) is treated with as great lenity in taxation as the moſt innocent or defenceleſs; the wretched widow and orphan are obliged to pay nineteen parts out of twenty of their ſcanty pittance, to appreciate the plunder of this protected robber. I mean not ſeverity, unleſs truth is ſevere. Go to the dwellings of the unhappy ſufferers, where formerly you was received with the greateſt politeneſs, and treated with the greateſt elegance, the chearful countenance has given place to melancholy and dejection; poverty with all her meagre attendants declare you an unwelcome gueſt.

Language is unable to paint their diſtreſs; to the feelings of humanity I refer you. And is this the land, over which the goddeſs of liberty preſides? Is this the conduct of the humane Americans, ſo famed at this day for their abhorrence of cruelty and injuſtice?---Will not the haughty Briton boaſt, when he hears oppreſſion is nouriſhed in America? Without being chargeable with the leaſt ſuperſtition, I think I may venture to ſay, that we can never rationally hope that Heaven will bleſs our endeavours to freedom and independence, till we learn humanity and juſtice ourſelves.

LIBERTAS.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your Paper.

OBSERVING, by the draught of a bill lately publiſhed, that the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly of this State have it in contemplation to aboliſh ſlavery, I hope a few candid obſervations thereon will not be thought impertinent: The manner in which it is propoſed to be done by the bill is, that all Negroe or Mulattoe children born after the bill ſhall be paſſed into a law ſhall be free at the age of 28 years; and in the preamble of the bill the reaſons of paſſing it are aſſigned to be, our grateful remembrance of the mercy of the Almighty in preventing us from being brought under the tyranny of thoſe who ſought to oppreſs us; ſo that I take it the Houſe conſider it as an offering or ſacrifice to the Almighty, for his great mercies vouchſafed to us; and I think the ſcripture informs us, that relieving the oppreſſed and doing juſtice for the poor were offerings highly acceptable to him; but we may remember, that even under the Moſaical law (which was but a type or ſhadow of One more excellent through the Meſſiah) every offering to the Lord was to be without blemiſh to be acceptable to him; now if any reaſonable man can think that entirely neglecting the unhappy perſons, both young and aged, who are now held as ſlaves, and ſetting innocent children, not yet in being, at liberty at ſo late a time as twenty-eight years of age, is an offering without blemiſh, I will leave the world to judge! I would not, however, be thought to depreciate the virtuous deſigns of the Houſe as manifeſted in the bill; but would beg them to conſider that, though it is much, it is not all that is their power to do; and doing things by halves is a way now generally reprobated. Let me entreat them to caſt an eye of pity on their poor fellow creatures now in being, who are held as ſlaves, and who, in the words of the bill, have "no proſpect before them whereon to reſt their ſorrows;" many of whom are, perhaps, now groaning under the rod of a cruel unfeeling tyrant, in a land in which many of them are ſtrangers, torn from all thoſe dear and dear connections that makes life comfortable; and the reflecting on their native country, in which, from the warmth and fruitfulneſs of the climate, they uſed to live by eaſy labour, muſt add to the poignancy of what they feel here. Do as we would be done by is the golden rule, and let any perſon reflect and conſider what he would deſire ſhould be done to him if he was in the ſituation of a Negroe ſlave, and I believe he will find the bill come far ſhort of it; reflect, I beſeech you, on how great happineſs you are capable of beſtowing on your fellow creatures, in reſtoring them to their liberty; the joy and extacy they muſt undoubtedly feel on ſuch an occaſion will, I believe, pervade the breaſts of thoſe who occaſion it. Let liberty extend to every age above a certain year to be agreed upon by the Houſe, but I think twenty eight is unreaſonably long; for though perſons who are uſed to eaſy labour, or ſome tradeſmen, can follow their employments till forty or even fifty years of age and ſome longer, yet in this climate moſt who are uſed to hard labour without doors begin to fail ſoon after thirty, eſpecially if they have been obliged to live on poor diet that afforded but little nouriſhment or was unwholſome; beſides the difference between twenty-eight and twenty-one is unreaſonable. As to any injuſtice the owners of Negroes might be ſuppoſed to ſuffer by it, though I am of opinion that a perſon has no right to keep any of the human ſpecies in ſlavery during life, under colour of purchaſe or otherways, unleſs he has been condemned to it for ſome heinous offence, yet, in as much as it has been heretofore tolerated by law, I would be willing the legiſlature ſhould make them ſome allowance, if the Negroe has not already made compenſation by his labour, and if the purchaſe was recent the former owner ought to be compelled to bear a part of the loſs; let thoſe who are advanced in years partake of ſo great and comfortable a bleſſing as well as others; and let the maſter (whoſe fortune, perhaps, he has aſſiſted in making) and in whoſe ſervice he has waſted his ſtrength, be compelled to contribute what might be thought reaſonable towards his ſupport, if he is now unable of himſelf to procure a living; the reaſon of this, I hope, is obvious, as many perſons neglect their Negroes very ſhamefully after they are no longer able to perform their labour. Let proper perſons, in the different counties, who are known to be friendly to the paſſing of ſuch an act, be appointed to carry it into execution, and let ſevere penalties be inflicted on ſuch who ſhall ſell or ſend their Negroes or Mulattoes out of the State to evade the law; as to further regulations reſpecting them, and for taxing them for ſupport of the State as well as for the ſupport of thoſe of their own colour when they became helpleſs, the Houſe will do as to them on mature deliberation may ſeem beſt.

As to the objection, that many of them are ſo vicious that they are unfit to have their liberty, the force of it will apply with equal ſtrength againſt too many whites; however I believe the Negroes are not more viciouſly inclined than might reaſonably be expected from their ſituation and education—ſlavery is univerſally allowed to debaſe the mind, and what wonder if ſlaves are vicious, when they have ſo little incitement to be otherwiſe, eſpecially if feeling the horrors of their ſituation they ſhould (after the example of ſome Whites) endeavour to loſe reflection by drinking, and afterwards ſteal to procure the intoxicating potion. I have known many of them honeſt and faithful in their preſent unhappy ſituation, and ſome who were drunkards while ſlaves, be induſtrious and ſober when ſet free. And as to their colour, I believe it will be but a poor excuſe in the day of account, that we kept them as ſlaves, "becauſe their ſkins were diſpoſed to reflect the rays of light differently from our own." Such a noble piece of juſtice and public ſpirit as the ſetting the poor Negroes at liberty here, might be of ſervice in giving an example to other ſtates; and of this further and greater ſervice in procuring the bleſſings of the Almighty, who has done ſo much for us all our lives long, and who will revenge the cauſe of the poor and oppreſſed, and perhaps his judgments which are now in the land are ſent to bring about this as well as other great events, and the neglecting it may bring down yet greater judgments upon us, when (perhaps in a reverſe of fortune) we may wiſh we had minded thoſe things which would have made for our peace before they had been hid from our eyes. All events are in the hands of the Almighty, and we are aſſured that ſhewing mercy to the poor is one of the ways by which we may pleaſe him. For my part I have nothing in view by this publication but the good of my country, which I hope will excuſe the freedom I have taken from an apprehenſion of its being my duty.

PHILELEUTHEROS.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1780

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers, being a Committee of Grievances appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, will meet in the Library Room, (up ſtairs) in the State-Houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, during the preſent ſitting of the General Aſſembly.

CHARLES W. PEALE,
ROBERT KNOX,
ARTHUR WATTS,
DAVID THOMAS,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
JAMES DIXON,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
JONATHAN JONES,
JOHN RALSTON,
JOHN BURD,
ROBERT MARTIN.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcribers will attend in the Committee Room (up ſtairs) in the State-houſe, at half paſt Nine o'clock in the morning, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, every week, during the ſitting of the General Aſſembly, to examine and ſettle ſuch accompts as ſhall be brought before them.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
WILLIAM COATS,
JAMES JACKS,
MICHAEL SHUBART,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
} Committee of Accompts.

T O B E S O L D,

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, on the waters of Cokelamus-creek, in Greenwood townſhip, Cumberland county. Apply to PAUL COX, in Front ſtreet, three doors below Walnut-ſtreet. Philadelphia. ‡

To be L E T T, and Entered upon Immediately,

A GOOD TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties. Any perſon inclining to rent it may be ſupplied with a large quantity of BARK and proper Implements now in the Yard.

WANTED, a convenient HOUSE, in a good part of the City for Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‡

Philadelphia, January 31, 1780.

WAS FOUND, on Friday the 28th inſtant, in the forenoon, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, One and three quarter yards of Blue watered TABBY. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to JEHOSAPHAT POLK, ſadler, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again.

Sadbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, January, 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Vendue, on Tueſday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, and may be entered on the 10th of April, That commodious F A R M whereon the ſubſcriber now dwells, ſituate in the *Great-Valley*, near M'Clellan's tavern, containing 212 acres with allowance; there are on ſaid Farm a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtables, a large bearing orchard, containing near 400 fruit trees of different ſorts, 18 acres of meadow made, and more may be made, 100 acres cleared and the reſt well timbered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes any time before the day of ſale.

ALSO, at ſaid time and place will be Sold, milch-cows, young cattle, hogs, houſhold and kitchen furniture, farming utenſils, wheat and rye in the ground, &c. &c.

JOSEPH HENDERSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Cheſnut-Hill, Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June, 1778, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN BOUS, in the 17th year of his age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, with ſhort light or fandy hair; had on when he went away a grey coloured jacket, a brown under ditto, white linen trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes and a white ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecures him in Philadelphia gaol, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE.

they ſhall be obliged to diſmiſs any priſoners at ſea, they ſhall, on return from their cruize, make report thereof, on oath, to the Judge of the Admiralty of the State to which they belong, or in which they arrive, within twenty days after their arrival, with their reaſons for ſuch diſmiſſion. And if the Judge ſhall not be ſatisfied with the reaſons aſſigned, or if it ſhall appear that the priſoners were diſcharged to avoid the trouble or expence of bringing them into port, and delivering them into cuſtody, or in any wiſe unneceſſarily, then the Judge ſhall tranſmit an account thereof to the Executive of the State, who are requeſted to examine into the matter, and vacate the commiſſion granted to the ſaid delinquent maſter or commander of the ſhip or veſſel, if they are of opinion that ſuch diſmiſſion was improper.

That all priſoners of war captivated by private ſhips or veſſels of war, be delivered by and at the expence of the maſters or owners of ſuch ſhips or veſſels, to a Commiſſary of Priſoners neareſt the place of their landing, or into the neareſt county goal, on pain of forfeiture of the commiſſion granted to ſuch private ſhip or veſſel.

That on ſuch delivery of the priſoners into the goal, the Goaler ſhall be obliged to inform the government of the State wherein the ſaid priſoners are landed; or in caſe of their reſidence at too great a diſtance, the Lieutenant or Commanding Officer of the militia of the county wherein ſuch priſoners are landed, the Commiſſary General of Priſoners or his Deputy, that if the ſaid priſoners are not demed by the Executive of the State, or the ſaid Commanding Officer of the militia, in a place of ſufficient ſecurity, they may be removed under proper guards to a place or places of greater ſafety, at the expence of the United States. And the Executive Powers of the reſpective States are requeſted to give the neceſſary orders to the Commanding Officers of militia on this ſubject, and to pay the expences of eſcorting and tranſporting the priſoners, charging the ſame to the United States. The ſaid Executives are alſo requeſted to give orders to the officers of their militia, to take immediate charge of all priſoners of war, captivated by the ſhips and veſſels of war belonging to the United States or to any particular State, and convey them at the expence of the United States to the neareſt Commiſſary of Priſoners, or county goal; and alſo direct the like ſteps to be taken in regard to their removal to places of greater ſafety, as is provided in the caſe of priſoners captured by private veſſels.

That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective States, effectually to provide at the expence of the United States, for the delivery and ſafe keeping of all priſoners captivated by their reſpective ſubjects, out of veſſels ſtranded or caſt on ſhore on their coaſts, obliging the parties taking priſoners to deliver them to the neareſt Commiſſary of Priſoners, or into the neareſt goal, in caſe no Commiſſary of Priſoners is ſtationed within convenient diſtance of the place of capture; and in caſe of neglect or miſconduct in the perſons ſo taking the priſoners, that they forfeit all right to the veſſel, her tackle, apparel and furniture ſo caſt on ſhore, or the property they may ſave, or be otherwiſe entitled to out of ſuch veſſel; or impoſing ſuch other penalty as the ſaid Legiſlatures ſhall reſpectively think proper.

That it be recommended to the ſaid Legiſlatures to provide and direct, that all Goalers receive and deliver priſoners of war, without charging any fee or reward to the perſons delivering them into or taking them by proper authority out of their cuſtody. The reaſonable expences of ſupporting ſuch priſoners in goal to be paid by the government of the State wherein they ſhall be confined, and charged to the United States, except where they can and ſhall be otherwiſe provided for by the proper officer in the Service of the United States. And the Goaler ſhall tranſmit a copy of his charges againſt the United States, for account of priſoners of war, to the Commiſſary General of Priſoners, or his neareſt Deputy, when any priſoners leave the goal, either for removal to places of greater ſecurity or exchange.

That priſoners of war either on their march or in confinement, be furniſhed with only two thirds of a ſoldier's ration.

That none but ſick or wounded priſoners be allowed carriages at public expence.

That all priſoners on parole pay their own expences, and ſuch expences ſhall be paid before they ſhall be exchanged.

That all officers, priſoners of war to the United States, unleſs in Hoſpitals, pay their Phyſicians, Surgeons and Attendants.

That the Commiſſary General of Priſoners and his Deputies, make regular monthly returns to the Board of War of the numbers, ſituation and exchanges of all priſoners under their charge, and that they alſo give the ſaid Board ſuch occaſional information of all material tranſactions in their department, as circumſtances from time to time render neceſſary; or when they ſhall be required by the Board ſo to do, under pain of being ſuſpended or diſmiſſed by the ſaid Board.

That all exchanges of priſoners made in conſequence of the foregoing reſolutions, ſhall be ſoldier for ſoldier and ſailor for ſailor. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

THE following Articles are Imported for SALE,

By JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, fronting the river,

IRISH LINENS aſſorted, chiefly fine;

PEPPER; CHINA BOWLS;

And a ſmall aſſortment of

HARDWARE. *

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday, the 15th of February next, at five o'clock in the evening,

FIVE acres and 131½ perches of MEADOWS and FLATTS, on Pettey's Iſland, late the eſtate of Michael Baker, deceaſed.

All perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of the above Michal Baker, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to bring in their accounts, and thoſe that are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to MARY BAKER, Executrix. †

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN FOR CLEAN

COTTON & LINEN RAGS,

BY

HALL & SELLERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the weſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey; the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres upwards, may be purchaſed as above. Jan. 20, 1780. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, the latter end of November laſt, a large red COW, with a ſmall ſpot of white in her forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, appearing to be with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

January 12, 1780. ‡ DAVID JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, October laſt, A ſmall Sorrel HORSE, trots and paces, neither orand nor ear-mark; likewiſe came to ſame plantation, in November laſt, a large Bay HORSE, ſhod all round, having neither brand nor ear-mark. The owners of ſaid horſes are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away within ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold to defray the ſame.

January 12, 178 . † MARGARET WELSH.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by

ROBERT CALDWELL,

On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM and WINE,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa; Beſt Allom Salt,
Cordage aſſorted,
Sail-Cloth, Oſnabrugs, Ticklenburghs and ſewing Twine,
Beſt Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Peaſe, Rice and Oatmeal,
White-Lead and Linſeed Oil,
Muſkets, Bayonets, Cutlaſſes and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun-Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat Aſſortment of Patent Time-Glaſſes,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. ſheathing, Deſk and Spike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw-Hammers, Pad-Locks and Sail-Needles,
Bar and Sheet-Lead,
A great Variety of Queen's-Ware, of the neweſt Faſhion, And,
A general Aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

TEN acres of good LAND, between two and thre acres whereof is a rich bottom, with a large ſtream of water running through the ſame, the reſt up-land, of which there is five acres well timbered, likewiſe a new log houſe, 18 by 16, built laſt ſummer, ſituate in Charleſtown, Cheſter county, joining to Patrick Anderſon, Eſq; on one ſide, and within two miles of the Valley-Forge, in a good neighbourhood, and in a very public place, it being an angle between two laid out roads, one leading from Moore-Hall to the White-Horſe, on Lancaſter road, diſtance 5 miles, the other to the Valley, with ſundry other roads leading thereto, which render it a proper place for any kind of public buſineſs, particularly for a tan-yard. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, joining the premiſes. HENRY MILLER.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has a ſtray bay horſe, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. HENRY MILLER. †

Charleſtown, January 3, 1780.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he makes and mends all Kinds of

BELLOWS.

Any gentlemen ſtore-keepers or others, who may have Bellows on hand damaged by the worms or otherways, may have them repaired on reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcriber, in Walnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

JAMES WALSH.

N. B. Tinned Tacks wanted as above.

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennſylvania Spelling-Books, in large or ſmall Quantities; New-England and Manſon's Primers; Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys LINEN RAGS.

To be Sold for Continental Currency,

A PLANTATION of good land, containing 149 acres, with the uſual allowance, lying in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the tract of land late the property of Col. William Gibbons, at Little Brandy-Wine; whereon is a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a good barn and ſtables, two good never failing ſprings, adjacent to ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good bearing apple orchard, 14 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, about 80 acres cleared, and timber ſufficient for the uſe of ſaid place. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN JAMES, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid premiſes. JAMES HAIR. †

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open laſt night, the SHOP of the ſubſcriber in Front-Street, near the Draw-bridge, and the following articles taken out of the CASE, viz. A ſtrait bodied ſilver tankard, weight 31 ounces, with a man's head carved at the bottom of the handle; upwards of thirty pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles; eight pair of knee ditto; one pair ſet ditto; twelve plain gold rings, nine twiſted ditto; three double gilt watch keys; one and a half dozen tea ſpoons (finiſhed) one dozen not quite finiſhed; one pair large ſtone ear bobs; one pin-cuſhion hoop; one ſtock buckle; three and a half pair plain gold ſleeve buttons weight 4 dwt. 18 grs. each pair; one dozen pair plain ſilver ditto, with ſeveral other articles not recollected. Whoever apprehends the thief and goods, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Hundred Dollars for the goods, or in proportion for any part thereof.

JOSEPH LOWNES.

N. B. The buckles, ſpoons, &c. are ſtampt with the maker's mark, J. L. *

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the Tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Conſequence of the above Reſolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1780.

THE Southern Poſts will ſet out hereafter on Tueſdays and Fridays, preciſely at twelve o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thurſdays at noon. The Eaſtern Poſts will ſet out on the ſame days, at Four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thurſdays.

Any careful, ſober, ſingle perſon, who is willing to ride as Poſt between Morris-Town and Fiſh Kill, or between Annapolis and Frederickſburg, producing ſufficient teſtimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Poſt-Office.

N. B. None need apply unleſs they can provide Horſes.

TREASURY OFFICE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1780.

PURSUANT to an Order of CONGRESS, the Board of Treaſury give Notice, That BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable in Europe at ſix Months Sight, are prepared, and will be forthwith lodged in the Continental Loan-Office of the State of Pennſylvania, and forwarded as ſoon as poſſible to the Continental Loan-Offices of the other States, to be diſpoſed of. *Extract from the Minutes,*

ROBERT TROUP, *Secretary.*

THE Proprietors of INDIANA are requeſted to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their Adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern, in Philadelphia, on the Firſt Monday in February, at Four o'Clock, P. M. *By Order,*

Jan 5. 1780. ¶ DAVID FRANKS, Preſident.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about ſeven years old, 15 hands high, has a large ſtar on his forehead, and a broad ſnip on his noſe, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occaſionally, ſhort ſwitch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine ſpirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief and horſe, that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and delivers the horſe to the ſubſcriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Eaſton, or any of his deputies, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the horſe only Three Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limerick townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th inſtant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premiſes.

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the ſubſcriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raiſed nor ſhorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linſey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked Iq with cloth letters ſewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linſey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any perſon ſecuring the goods and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Soleburry, Bucks County. † JONAS INGHAM.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.